

HOUSE COMMITTEE WOULD DEFER CALL OF MEN UNDER 20

Votes to Make Mandatory
Announced Policy of
War Department.

EXPECT MEASURE WILL PASS
BOTH HOUSES BY SATURDAY

Organized Labor Enters Strong
Protest Against "Work-or
Fight" Provision.

DECLARES IT CONSCRIPTION

Indications Point to Elimination of
Thomas Amendment in
Lower Branch.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Both Senate and House will begin consideration of the man-power bill, extending the army draft age limits to eighteen and forty-five years, on Thursday, under plans completed late today, in a race to complete the legislation as soon as possible.

With the bill ready for Senate debate on Thursday, the House Committee late today closed its hearings and virtually completed the measure. The bill, according to the committee's plans, will be reported to the House tomorrow—with an amendment adopted late today by a vote of 9 to 7 to defer service of youths eighteen and nineteen years of age until all others are called—and discussed in the House Thursday. An agreement with Speaker Clark and with Representative Sims, of Tennessee, in charge of the pending man-power bill, to give the man-power measure right of way on Thursday was secured today by Chairman Dent, who believes the draft bill can be passed in a single day.

Passage of the bill by the House Thursday and by the Senate by Saturday is planned by leaders. Vigorous contests, however, are expected in both branches. In the Senate sharp debate is expected on the "work or fight" amendment, while in the House a controversy is brewing over the committee's amendment to defer call of youths of eighteen and nineteen years, a mandatory provision which Secretary Baker, General March, chief of staff, and Provost-Marshal-General Crowder have vigorously opposed. With both Senate and House committees pledged to lowering the minimum age to eighteen years it appeared the age limits will be fixed as recommended by the War Department.

KAHN LEADS FIGHT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURE

Sentiment in Congress against calling youths found expression today in the House committee's amendment. After a stormy session in which Representative Kahn of California led a fight which he promised to renew on the House floor, to retain the administrative measure's provision giving the President discretion to fix the order of calls for all men within the new draft limits, the committee voted 9 to 7 to write in an amendment offered by Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, Republican, providing that all men twenty years and above shall be called before those of nineteen and eighteen years, with the eighteen-year-old youths to be called last. The amendment makes mandatory what Secretary Baker has indicated will be the policy of the War Department.

The McKenzie amendment reads: "Provided, however, that registrants of the age of nineteen years and not over twenty shall be designated as 'class nineteen,' and shall be drafted subsequent to registrants of the age of twenty and over twenty years, and registrants of the age of eighteen years and not over nineteen years shall be designated as 'class eighteen,' and shall be called for service last; those registrants above the age of twenty shall be called prior to those in the classes hereby created."

KAHN RESERVES RIGHT TO OPPOSE AMENDMENT

Representative Kahn and those joining with him in support of the administrative vesting authority in the President to establish the order of calls reserved the right to oppose the McKenzie amendment on the floor of the House, and expressed the belief that the amendment would be rejected. Chairman Dent and others of the committee who expressed themselves as dissatisfied with Secretary Baker's promise to make regulations for a separate class for eighteen-year-old boys and defer their call as long as possible, however, were confident to-night that the House would retain the amendment.

"Work or fight" legislation, Chairman Dent said to-night, is not contemplated by the House committee. The committee was said to take the position that the legislation is unnecessary in that present draft regulations protect the government's interest.

The House committee was expected to report on the bill to-day, but the McKenzie and other amendments caused the withholding of final action until tomorrow.

MAY GRANT COMMISSIONS TO THOSE UNDER 21 YEARS OLD

Pending amendments include the proposal of Chairman Dent to remove restrictions against granting commissions to youths under twenty-one years of age and that of Representative McKenzie to write into the law the existing draft regulations requiring service of married men who do not support their families.

Blistering attacking the "work or fight" amendment of Senator Thomas, of Colorado, incorporated in the bill. (Continued on Ninth Page.)

Clemenceau Sees War Won During Present Year

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, August 20.—It is the belief of Premier Clemenceau that a complete triumph will be won during the present year by the arms of the entente allies, and that the war will have ended before another year has passed, according to the understanding reached by the United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, of remarks of the Premier during a lengthy conversation with him.

The Premier declared that the work of the American troops on the battle field did more to terrorize Germany than any other thing the enemy has met. He said France had every confidence now that this war was on the way to immediate victory.

Senator Lewis said Premier Clemenceau gave him a message to President Wilson and the people of the United States.

EARLY RETURNS INDICATE VARDAMAN IS DEFEATED

Fifty-Two Out of Eighty-Two Counties Give Harrison Majority of 10,000.

SENATOR HOPES FOR BEST

Declares People of Mississippi Have Made a Mistake, and That, If Defeated, It Will Only Be Temporary and Will Be Corrected.

(By Associated Press.)

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 20.—Practically complete returns from fifty-two of the eighty-two counties of the State give Congressman B. P. Harrison a majority of more than 10,000 votes over Senator James K. Vardaman, and former Governor E. F. Noel, his opponents in the senatorial primary held throughout Mississippi today. These fifty-two counties polled an aggregate of 50,000 votes. Should the proportion keep up in the remaining counties, which scattering returns indicate will be the case, Harrison will win by a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000, making a second primary unnecessary.

Senator Vardaman left to-night for Washington, but before leaving made the following statement:

"The reports so far, my friends have been very unfavorable, but we are not yet defeated. Sit steadily in the boat and hope for the best. My defeat, if I am defeated, is only temporary, and if the people of Mississippi have made a mistake, we will abide by it with complete composure, as they will undoubtedly correct their mistake. As I said before, if defeated, the defeat will be only temporary. I want to thank my friends for their loyal support."

W. Calvin Wells, secretary of the Harrison campaign, gave out the following statement: "Unquestionably Mr. Harrison has been nominated in the first primary. Mississippi is vindicated in the eyes of the world and her loyalty can no longer be questioned."

In the Sixth Congressional District it was evident a second primary would be necessary to determine the winner in the race for the seat vacated by Congressman Harrison. Fourteen of the seventeen counties in the district show H. H. Hays, 2,545; Powers, 2,535, and Johnson, 5,324.

In Jackson, Vardaman's home city, complete returns showed Harrison, 954; Vardaman, 152, and Noel, 89. In Vardaman's ward the vote was Harrison, 121; Vardaman, 23. Hinds County, carried last time by Vardaman, showed with a few small precincts missing: Harrison, 1,559; Vardaman, 535, and Noel, 152.

LETTSISH GUARDS IN BATTLE WITH PETROGRAD RIOTERS

Hundreds Killed and Wounded—Hungary Workmen Shout, "Down With the Germans!"

LONDON, August 20.—Hundreds of persons were killed and wounded in a veritable battle between Lettish guards and rioters during food disorders in Petrograd, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The dispatch, which quotes Petrograd advices by way of Berlin, says that after the city had been without food for two days a procession of workmen marched through the streets shouting, "Down with the Germans! Down with the Krenin!" The battle between the rioters and the Lettish guards occurred before the Smolny Institute. Martial law was proclaimed in Petrograd the same evening.

It is officially reported from Volodga, says the correspondent at Moscow of the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung, of Essen, that the entente allied troops in the Archangel sector of Northwestern Russia have withdrawn outside the range of the Bolshevik artillery.

Soviet troops are reported to have blown up the Baikal tunnel of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

IS SELECTED MATRON

Mrs. George Brandan, of Jackson, Tenn., Chosen for Confederate Veteran Gathering.

(By Associated Press.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 20.—Mrs. George Brandan, of Jackson, Tenn., has been selected as matron of honor of Tennessee for the Confederate Reunion, which will be held at Tulsa, Okla., August 27. She was matron of honor for the State at the Birmingham and Macon reunions.

The successful business man is the most consistent user of Times-Dispatch advertising, both classified and display. It produces results—Adv.

INTERMYER FILES STOCKHOLDER BRIEF

Discusses the Tentative New Form of Contract of Administration.

OBJECT TO REDRESS CLAUSE

Railroad Owners Demand Right to Begin Litigation if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—A brief on behalf of the railroad stockholders represented by the railroad stockholders' committee was presented to Director-General McAdoo and the railroad administration to-day by Samuel Untermyer, of New York, member and general counsel for the committee.

The brief discusses the tentative new form of contract drawn by the legal department of the railroad administration after the first draft had been discarded as not satisfactory either to the railroad administration or to the executives and stockholders of the railroad companies.

There was liberal discussion in which all parties interested were represented before the new form of contract was agreed upon. It was hoped that it might meet early approval, but it is still under discussion by the director-general and his executive staff and by the executives of the railroad companies, the stockholders and their committee and their legal advisers.

After Director-General McAdoo has gone over and revised the form of contract with the advice of his executive staff, he will call "get together meetings" with the railroad executives and the stockholders' committee in the hope of agreeing upon a form of contract that will be acceptable to the railroad companies and stockholders or to the great majority interested.

The brief presented by Mr. Untermyer on behalf of the stockholders' committee was held confidential by the railroad administration, but it was learned that the principal protest is against the provision which pledges the contracting parties not to resort to the courts after entering into the agreement.

SEEKS CONTRACT FORM TO PREVENT LITIGATION

The railroad administration holds that this is the first and virtually the sole purpose of the contract, and that unless such a provision is incorporated and agreed to by the contracting parties, the contract will be of little value, and that an open invitation will be extended for endless litigation.

Director-General McAdoo holds that there need be no litigation as a result of the government taking over control and operations of the railroads. If any points of difference exist they can be reconciled by a form of contract entered into by the government and the railroad companies. The law under which the government took control of the railroads provides that the owners of railroad property may seek redress in the courts for compensation or damage to property.

If all points of difference can be settled in advance by a contract, it will obviate the need for litigation of any kind.

The railroad companies and the stockholders hold their right to refuse to enter into any contract and to take their case to court if they so desire. It is not mandatory that any company shall sign any form of contract except as a voluntary act. For this reason Director-General McAdoo will exhaust every effort to draw up a form of contract satisfactory to all.

ASSISTANCE WILL REACH CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN TIME

Will Be Able to Thwart Efforts of Bolsheviks and German-Austrian Prisoners.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Information reaching Washington to-day indicated that assistance being sent to the Czechoslovaks in the Baikal region of Siberia will reach them in time to thwart the efforts of the German-Austrian prisoners and the Bolsheviks, against whom they are fighting. It was learned to-day that the allies are sending large quantities of arms and ammunition to the Czechs, and that heavy artillery is included in the supplies.

It is not permitted, for military reasons, to disclose from what source these supplies are being sent, but a high official in the State Department said that this was a part of the bigger program now being worked out in a practical way to furnish the necessary aid.

The program to re-establish the eastern front with the aid of hundreds of thousands of loyal Russians is progressing far more rapidly than was expected at first. The Trans-Siberian Railway will play an important part in the re-establishment of this line.

That Germany appreciates the importance of the part that this line is to play is shown in a dispatch printed in an Amsterdam newspaper and reported from Amsterdam to-day, to the effect that Soviet troops had blown up "the Baikal tunnel."

It was pointed out by officials familiar with this railroad that there are no less than thirty-three Baikal tunnels, all of them hewn out of solid rock, so that any attempts to blow up one of them would simply delay transportation for a short time until the debris could be cleared away.

Aviator Killed; Plane Burns.

ILL SUFRAGETTES GRANTED RELEASES

Many Are Supported Up the Jail Steps Too Weak to Stand Alone.

MANY ARE NEAR DEATH

Notwithstanding Their Condition They Are Planning Another Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Supported up the jail steps by their friends, too weak to stand alone, the twenty-three suffragettes held under sentence for park demonstrations were released this afternoon. They were assisted to ambulances and waiting automobiles and rushed to the National Woman's Party headquarters, where the twenty hunger strikers of their number broke their five-day fast under the care of physicians.

Their release came as a surprise to the women, some of whose sentences ran for ten days longer. At headquarters it was whispered that it came as the result of a conference this afternoon of very high authorities in the national administration. They were released after the Police Court had closed and the records been locked away. Judge McMahon, who had sentenced them, said he had reduced the sentences of all to five days, and that this sentence was complete to-night. He refused to say if the prosecutor's office had entered motion for the change of punishment or if the action had been taken on his own initiative.

The condition of the women indicated, however, that if they had persisted in their self-starvation another day it might have become necessary for the District authorities to feed them forcibly, a measure to which the authorities were loath to resort. Their release avoided this danger.

Miss Julia Emory had been told by the jail physician this morning that she could not live unless she broke her strike, but had persisted and had then been refused medical attention.

CARRIED FROM AMBULANCE INTO SUFRAGE HEADQUARTERS

She, with Miss Alice Paul, their leader, Miss Hazel Hunkins, the beautiful Montana girl who has carried the American flag at the head of their demonstrations, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis seemed in the most serious condition when they were carried from the ambulance into suffrage headquarters.

Miss Clara Wolf, of Portland, Oregon, also was unable to walk.

Earlier in the day representatives Merritt and Longman, of Connecticut, from which State four of the prisoners came, and Senator Borah had visited the jail and been profoundly affected by the condition of the prisoners, who were lying in the jail corridor in semistupor. Senator Jones had seen them yesterday.

The first question of the released women was for the amendment on which the Senate is soon to vote and the plans of the next demonstration. It is whispered about the District building that the next demonstration will be allowed to proceed without arrests. The authorities have met two hunger strikes and two defeats at the hands of the suffragettes.

But the women, in bed to-night and facing days of illness ahead, are busy planning for a continuation of their battle.

BESSEMER, ALA., COMPANY WAS ALMOST ANNIHILATED

Twenty-Five Members Killed, 100 Wounded and Several Gassed in Severe Fighting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., August 20.—Casualties of the most severe nature were sustained by Company D, the Bessemer, Ala., unit of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Infantry, "Rainbow Division," in the fighting which accompanied the wiping out of the Soissons-Rheims salient, according to a letter received from Captain Lacy Edmondson by his wife. Twenty-five members of the company were killed, about 100 were wounded and several, including Captain Edmondson, were gassed, the letter stated. Only about seventy-five men were left in the company.

ARREST MILITARY POLICE

Thirteen Members Placed in Guard-house for Firing, Without Orders, in Riot.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Thirteen members of the military police called out to quell a riot at Camp Merritt, N. J., last Saturday night, in which one negro soldier was killed and five others wounded, have been placed in the guardhouse pending investigation of a report that they fired without orders, according to information given out here to-day by officers directing the inquiry.

P-n-German Are Buying Many Teuton Newspapers

In this issue we are told by a special correspondent that the pro-Germans are not really numerous, but their power consists in three things: they know what they want, they are absolutely unscrupulous and they control unlimited funds.

Their chief rule is to control the opinion in the army and finally to influence opinion throughout the world. In the furtherance of these ideas they are making a start by buying up all the influential newspapers of Germany, and they are beginning to secure control of the Austrian papers as well.

CARUSO IS MARRIED

Famous Tenor Makes Daughter of Prominent Lawyer His Bride.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Enrico Caruso, the famous tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, secured a license this afternoon to wed Miss Dorothy Park Benjamin, daughter of Park Benjamin, a leading lawyer and naval expert. The wedding took place at Marble Collegiate Church this evening.

FRENCH TENTH ARMY IS DRIVING TEUTONS

Committee on Ways and Means Submits Suggestions on War and Excess Profits Rates

WASHINGTON, August 20.—In the hope of inducing Secretary McAdoo to agree to a compromise in the matter of the war profits and excess profits rates, the Ways and Means Committee to-day submitted to the Treasury Department another series of suggestions on this feature of the revenue bill.

Secretary McAdoo has already expressed disapproval of the committee's purpose to increase the excess profits rate to 40 and 60 per cent, so the committee now suggests changing the deductions and exemptions in the war profits rates to equalize the burden that would be imposed upon business if the excess profits rates were allowed to stand. The committee previously decided upon classifying all corporations into three classes as follows:

Transportation and financial, with an exemption of 8 per cent on the factoring, with an exemption of 10 per cent, and mining and similar hazardous occupations, with a 12 per cent exemption.

WILSON, BACK IN CAPITAL, BUCKLES DOWN TO WORK

Cabinet Meeting Discusses Russian Situation, Man-Power Bill and Other Weighty Matters.

RUSSO-UKRAINE PEACE PACT

Information Relating to New Treaty Received From German Sources. Reign of Terror Still Raging in Petrograd, Say Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—President Wilson, who returned to the White House to-day after his outing at Magnolia, Mass., presided this afternoon at the Cabinet meeting. The two chief points said to have been under discussion were the Russian situation and the man-power bill.

The State Department to-day received information, obtained from German sources, of the outstanding features of the peace pact between Russia and the Ukraine. These include the joint reconstruction of railroads, telephone and telegraph communications, the exchange of goods valued at 17,000,000 rubles and the restoration of consulates. The question of the tariff is still undecided.

Reports of disorder in both Russia and Poland, announced yesterday in official advices to the French embassy, is still raging to-day, according to other dispatches. There is also bitter agitation in Warsaw, says an official dispatch received this afternoon from Zurich. It credits the following information to a telegram received by the Zurich Zeitung from Cracow:

"The unrest reigns at this moment in Warsaw. The streets of the town are full of patrols, who are making great numbers of arrests. A great number of searches and arrests are also being made in the Province of Lomza and at Plozek among the supposed members of the Secret Association of the Poland army."

The antipathy toward Germany and Germans by the rioters in Petrograd is deemed most reassuring by officials here, who see fresh evidences in these reports of the underlying hatred of the Russian people toward the central powers. Continued anti-German outbreaks, they believe, may prove to be the spark that will eventually inflame all Russia.

GERMAN GENERAL STAFF HARD PRESSED FOR METAL

Potsdam Decrees That Nearly All Bronze and Cast-Iron Statues Be Melted Down.

LONDON, August 20.—So pressed is the German general staff for metal that a decree has gone forth from Potsdam that all bronze and cast-iron statues are to be melted down with certain exceptions. The Rhineland instances, proud of their historic monuments, are very angry with the order. The Cologne newspapers rudely remark that Berlin has nothing to lose by the destruction of its statuary, most of which is modern and indescribably hideous. The world would assuredly not be any poorer for the disappearance of these appalling examples of Prussian art.

The Berlin commission has decided that the only monuments to be exempted from destruction are to be those associated with the Hohenzollern family. This, as the Koelnische Zeitung observes, is the worst blow of all, for the Hohenzollern and Bismarck statues which sadden so many German cities are just those which could be best dispensed with.

SPANISH PREMIER CALLS SPECIAL CABINET MEETING

Tense Situation Exists, Due to German Attacks on Ships Owned by Spaniards.

SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN, August 20.—Premier Dato to-day issued a sudden call for an important cabinet meeting. The situation is tense. The German note in answer to Spain's protest against Germany's submarine attacks on Spanish shipping is to be the subject of the cabinet discussions.

The newspaper El Sol prints an interview with an unnamed political personage whom it quotes as saying that in no circumstances would Spain enter the war.

All the proally newspapers protest vigorously against what they characterize as the abuse of the Spanish Cabinet by the pro-German press, declaring that the people of Spain are more attached to Madrid than to Berlin.

GENERAL STRIKE FAILS

Majority of Labor Unions in Vindictive Pass Resolutions Refusing to Participate.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sunday, August 18.—A majority of the labor unions have passed resolutions refusing to participate in the strike.

Kills Three in Twenty Seconds.

NOWHERE IS ENEMY ABLE TO WITHSTAND TERRIFIC SMASHES

Foe Compelled to Fall Back
All Along Fifteen-Mile Front.

MORE THAN 8,000 GERMANS
HERDED BEHIND THE LINE

British Forces Also Crush Prussian Army Eastward Along Scarpe River.

MANY VILLAGES ARE CAPTURED

New Victories in Arras and Lys Regions Are Considered Highly Important to Allied Success.

(By Associated Press.)

From Soissons to the Belgian border the German armies in various important sectors are being put to the test by the French and British. And it is a test that seemingly bodes ill for the Teutonic arms, for nowhere have they been able to sustain the shocks.

Northwest of Soissons, from the Aisne to the Oise, north of the Oise to the region around Roye; in the Arras sector and northward on the famous Lys salient the Germans everywhere have been compelled to fall back under the pressure of the French and British troops. In a new offensive launched by the French general Mangin, over a front of approximately fifteen and a half miles, from Bailly on the Oise to the Aisne near Soissons, the French, in bitter fighting, have carried forward their line to an average depth of two and a half miles, and in the first phases of the battle had turned to French possession numerous enemy-held villages and farms. In addition, more than 5,000 German prisoners were herded behind the ill-fated line.

At last reports Mangin's men were still hard after the enemy, and unofficial accounts placed the French on various sectors well in advance of the positions outlined in the French official communication.

Along the Scarpe River, east of Arras, Field Marshal Haig's forces also have kept up their harassing tactics against the enemy, who has been compelled to fall back eastward along the Scarpe River. The Germans resisted vigorously, but all to no purpose, and the British advanced the line to the east of the village of Kemmel. Although Haig claimed only a slight forward movement here, particular significance attaches to it by reason of the fact that the Germans have been driven back until they are virtually back on the battle line as it stood in December, 1917.

Northward the Lys salient has been again narrowed down by the operations of the British, who, north of Arras, have taken the villages of Vierchamps, and Couronne and also reached the banks of the Epinette. This gain represents a forward movement of about a mile and a half and places the British astride the road running southeastward to Estaires.

BEYOND HAIG'S ARMY

Field Marshal Haig's forces continued to advance throughout Tuesday in the Merville sector of the Lys salient. They are closely following the retreating Germans, who, Tuesday afternoon, seem to have gone back to an extreme depth of between three and four miles and are still showing no inclination to come to a halt. Especially to the south of this sector the Germans have left behind them numerous lines of retarding wire entanglements.

By withdrawing their forces in the Merville sector of the Lys salient the Germans definitely have given up one of the points from which a drive for Calais logically would be launched. This is taken to indicate that the German high command has, at least for the time being, abandoned hope of reaching the coast and now, perhaps, is chiefly concerned with getting the German lines back to a place of greater security.

The withdrawal here has been expected for some time, and it continued last night and to-day even on a slightly broader front than that of yesterday. The retirement marks the conclusion and failure of the effort, which Germany launched early in the spring to "finish off" the British army by driving through to the sea.

ALLIED VICTORIES ARE REGARDED MOST IMPORTANT

Taken all in all, the new victories of the allied troops are highly important ones. The advance of the French northwest of Soissons, taken in conjunction with the successful maneuvers on the Lassigny sector and south of Roye, where Beuvraignes has been captured, seemingly means that the enemy forces from the Somme to the Oise soon must give up their positions and retreat eastward. Indeed, it seems not improbable, now that Noyon is well outflanked on the south and southeast and the German line is none too secure north of Soissons, that the enemy will be under the necessity of moving his troops northward from the Veale toward, if not across, the Aisne.

The Germans still are contesting with the British points of vantage on the line south of the Somme